U.S. Enrollment of Foreign Students Rises Slightly

Continued from Page 31

institution, enrolls students from about 62 countries, a university spokesman said. More come from Nigeria than from any other country, although enrollments of those from the Republic of Korea and Caribbean countries are also high.

The university has no formal recruiting program for such students; most hear about the university from returning graduates.

Although foreign students are represented in all disciplines and at all academic levels at Texas Southern, they are a strong presence in business and science and technology programs, the spokesman said.

Nationwide, and for the second consecutive year, more students came from Taiwan than from any other country.

Enrollment of students from South and East Asia increased the most last year, jumping nearly 9 per cent to 143,680.

The numbers of students from Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East declined, while enrollment of those from Europe, North America, and Oceania increased slightly.

Of the countries with the largest numbers of students in the United States, China experienced the greatest growth, with enrollment up 24 per cent to 10,100. Following were Malaysia, with a 20-per-cent increase to 21,710, and the Republic of Korea, with a gain of 19 per cent to 16,430.

Vietnam Off 26 Pct.

Vietnam experienced the greatest decline among the top countries, with enrollment dropping 26 per cent to 3,220. The number of students from Venezuela declined 23 per cent to 10,190, while the Iranian-student population fell 18 per cent to 16,640, according to the survey report.

The survey was paid for in large part by the U.S. Information Agency.

By academic level or program, the proportions of foreign students enrolled were as follows: associate, 12 per cent; bachelor's, 46 per cent; graduate, 36 per cent; English language, 3 per cent; non-degree, 2 per cent; and practical training, 1 per cent.

Among other findings of the survey:

► Seventy per cent of the foreign students in 1984-85 were male and 30 per cent were female.

► Eighty-eight per cent attended four-year colleges and universities, while 12 per cent attended two-year colleges.

► Sixty-five per cent of the students attended public institutions, and 35 per cent attended private ones.

► Two-thirds of the students met their expenses primarily with their own money or with help from their families. Twelve per cent were supported by their home governments; 11 per cent, by the institution they were attending; 3 per cent, by private foreign sources; 2 per cent each, by employment, by the U.S. government, and by private U.S. sources; and 1 per cent, by other sources.

The full report of the survey—*Open Doors, 1984-85*—will be available in January for $29.95 prepaid from the Institute of International Education, Publications Service, Office of Communications, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017.

FACT-FILE

Foreign Students in U.S. Institutions, 1984-85

Institutions with Largest Enrollments

Rank	Institution	Number of foreign students	Proportion of total enrollment
1.	Miami-Dade Community College	4,316	10.4%
2.	University of Southern California	3,761	11.7%
3.	University of Texas, Austin	3,286	5.7%
4.	University of Wisconsin, Madison	2,901	7.0%
5.	Columbia University and Teachers College, and Barnard College	2,773	11.2%
6.	Ohio State University, main campus	2,606	4.8%
7.	North Texas State University	2,570	12.0%
8.	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	2,565	11.2%
9.	Boston University	2,462	10.9%
10.	University of Houston, University Park	2,424	7.5%
11.	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	2,366	6.7%
12.	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul	2,344	5.6%
13.	George Washington University	2,221	13.9%
14.	Texas Southern University	2,154	25.0%
15.	New York University	2,115	5.7%
16.	Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	2,109	7.1%
17.	Harvard University	2,056	11.6%
18.	Indiana University, Bloomington	2,026	6.3%
19.	University of California, Los Angeles	2,012	5.8%
20.	Iowa State University	2,008	7.6%
21.	University of California, Berkeley	1,983	6.4%
22.	University of Miami	1,980	16.9%
23.	Oklahoma State University, main campus	1,976	9.3%
24.	California State University, Los Angeles	1,968	9.5%
25.	University of Arizona	1,954	7.1%
26.	Howard University	1,940	19.1%
27.	University of Southwestern Louisiana	1,939	11.9%
28.	University of Maryland, College Park	1,926	4.2%
29.	California State University, Long Beach	1,879	5.8%
30.	Northeastern University	1,870	5.2%
31.	University of Pennsylvania	1,866	11.1%
32.	Michigan State University	1,853	4.5%
33.	State University of New York, Buffalo	1,793	6.9%
34.	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	1,763	5.1%
35.	Stanford University	1,755	13.2%
36.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,745	18.1%
37.	University of Florida	1,667	4.7%
38.	Pennsylvania State University, main campus	1,665	2.7%
39.	University of Kansas	1,634	6.7%
40.	Texas A&M University, main campus	1,624	4.5%
41.	Cornell University	1,602	9.7%
42.	University of Washington	1,550	4.7%
43.	University of Iowa	1,522	5.0%
44.	Southern University and A&M College, main campus	1,500	15.6%
45.	Arizona State University	1,498	3.7%
46.	Purdue University	1,497	4.7%
47.	University of Hawaii, Manoa	1,479	5.8%
48.	University of Texas, Arlington	1,433	6.1%
49.	City University of New York, City College	1,422	10.9%
50.	American University	1,415	15.5%
51.	Texas Tech University	1,404	6.0%
52.	University of Missouri, Columbia	1,394	6.3%
52.	Ohio University, main campus	1,394	8.2%
54.	University of San Francisco	1,392	22.8%
55.	University of Oregon, main campus	1,391	8.8%
56.	Brigham Young University	1,387	5.0%
57.	University of Pittsburgh, main campus	1,358	4.7%
58.	University of Texas, El Paso	1,303	8.5%
59.	University of Toledo	1,302	6.2%
60.	University of the District of Columbia	1,276	8.3%
61.	Oregon State University	1,275	8.2%
62.	University of Illinois, Chicago	1,232	6.1%
63.	University of Massachusetts, Amherst	1,226	4.7%
64.	University of Oklahoma, Norman	1,219	6.0%
65.	Indiana State University	1,187	10.2%
66.	Syracuse University, main campus	1,177	6.5%
67.	Wayne State University	1,168	4.7%
68.	Temple University	1,120	3.7%
69.	State University of New York, Stony Brook	1,119	7.6%
70.	Florida International University	1,104	6.5%
71.	California State University, Fresno	1,087	5.7%
72.	Rutgers University, New Brunswick	1,080	3.3%
73.	University of Georgia	1,067	4.3%
74.	Western Michigan University	1,066	5.3%
75.	University of Nebraska, Lincoln	1,057	4.8%
76.	Eastern Michigan University	1,013	5.0%

Distribution by Field of Study

Field of study	1983-1984 Number of foreign students	1983-1984 Proportion of foreign students	1984-1985 Number of foreign students	1984-1985 Proportion of foreign students
Agriculture	8,260	2.4%	7,540	2.2%
Allied health	2,820	0.8%	3,060	0.9%
Architecture & environmental design	6,500	2.0%	6,340	1.9%
Area & ethnic studies	970	0.3%	1,020	0.3%
Business & management	63,000	18.6%	64,930	19.0%
Communications	3,710	1.1%	4,060	1.2%
Communications technologies	480	0.2%	390	0.1%
Computer & information sciences	22,920	6.8%	27,520	8.0%
Education	12,360	3.6%	12,140	3.6%
Engineering	78,160	23.1%	75,370	22.0%
English language	11,390	3.4%	11,010	3.2%
Foreign languages	2,790	0.8%	2,850	0.8%
Health sciences	10,400	3.1%	10,350	3.0%
Home economics	2,020	0.6%	1,870	0.5%
Industrial arts	790	0.2%	860	0.3%
Law	1,480	0.4%	1,720	0.5%
Letters	5,880	1.7%	6,250	1.8%
Liberal & general studies	10,560	3.1%	9,440	2.8%
Library & archival sciences	570	0.2%	610	0.2%
Life sciences	9,400	2.8%	9,950	2.9%
Mathematics	7,930	2.3%	8,110	2.4%
Military sciences	—	—	130	—
Military technologies	360	0.1%	90	—
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	2,160	0.6%	2,400	0.7%
Parks & recreation	180	—	200	—
Personal & social development	1,440	0.4%	1,320	0.4%
Philosophy & religion	1,300	0.4%	1,300	0.4%
Physical sciences	15,310	4.5%	15,020	4.4%
Protective services	570	0.2%	570	0.2%
Psychology	3,340	1.0%	3,240	0.9%
Public affairs	3,040	0.9%	2,600	0.8%
Science technologies	1,090	0.3%	990	0.3%
Social sciences	16,380	4.8%	17,370	5.1%
Theology	2,640	0.8%	2,630	0.8%
Visual & performing arts	7,880	2.3%	8,700	2.5%
Vocational home economics	—	—	220	0.1%
Undeclared	20,550	6.1%	19,940	5.8%
Total	338,890	100.0%	342,110	100.0%

Where They Come From

Rank	Country or territory	Students
1.	Taiwan	22,590
2.	Malaysia	21,720
3.	Nigeria	18,370
4.	Iran	16,640
5.	Republic of Korea	16,430
6.	Canada	15,370
7.	India	14,610
8.	Japan	13,160
9.	Venezuela	10,290
10.	Hong Kong	10,130
11.	China	10,100
12.	Saudi Arabia	7,760
13.	Thailand	7,220
14.	Indonesia	7,190
15.	Lebanon	6,940
16.	Jordan	6,750
17.	United Kingdom	6,030
18.	Mexico	5,750
19.	Greece	4,870
20.	Pakistan	4,750
21.	West Germany	4,190
22.	Colombia	4,060
23.	Kuwait	3,980
24.	Singapore	3,750
25.	Philippines	3,660
26.	France	3,390
27.	Vietnam	3,220
28.	Brazil	2,790
29.	Turkey	2,640
30.	Israel	2,480
31.	Egypt	2,410
32.	Cyprus	2,200
32.	Jamaica	2,200
34.	Syria	2,180
35.	Ethiopia	2,120
36.	Peru	2,070
36.	Trinidad & Tobago	2,070
38.	Bangladesh	2,010
39.	Kenya	1,890
40.	Norway	1,800
41.	Italy	1,750
42.	Pacific Is. Trust Terr.	1,630
43.	South Africa	1,610
44.	Panama	1,570
45.	Australia	1,560
46.	Iraq	1,550
47.	Bahamas	1,520
47.	Spain	1,520
49.	Cuba	1,500
49.	Netherlands	1,500
51.	Sri Lanka	1,480
52.	Haiti	1,400
53.	Ghana	1,370
54.	Sweden	1,360
55.	Honduras	1,280
56.	United Arab Emirates	1,270
57.	El Salvador	1,250
58.	Argentina	1,240
59.	Libya	1,200
60.	Chile	1,190
61.	Nicaragua	1,150
62.	Ecuador	1,120
63.	Liberia	1,060
64.	Bolivia	1,040

Number of Foreign Students by State

1.	California	47,318	14.	New Jersey	6,565	27.	Colorado	4,386	40.	Rhode Island	1,363
2.	New York	31,064	15.	Maryland	6,113	28.	Tennessee	4,237	41.	Idaho	954
3.	Texas	29,429	16.	Washington	5,907	29.	Alabama	4,027	42.	New Hampshire	948
4.	Florida	17,658	17.	Wisconsin	5,723	30.	Utah	3,943	43.	Montana	765
5.	Massachusetts	16,357	18.	Missouri	5,719	31.	Connecticut	3,881	44.	South Dakota	761
6.	Illinois	13,935	19.	North Carolina	5,617	32.	Hawaii	3,402	45.	Delaware	732
7.	Michigan	12,175	20.	Iowa	5,527	33.	Nebraska	1,986	46.	North Dakota	683
8.	Ohio	12,026	21.	Georgia	5,356	34.	South Carolina	1,985	47.	Vermont	556
9.	Pennsylvania	11,586	22.	Minnesota	5,043	35.	Mississippi	1,873	48.	Nevada	518
10.	District of Columbia	9,798	23.	Arizona	4,998	36.	Kentucky	1,842	49.	Wyoming	412
11.	Louisiana	8,963	24.	Oregon	4,943	37.	Arkansas	1,789	50.	Maine	383
12.	Oklahoma	7,762	25.	Kansas	4,777	38.	New Mexico	1,510	51.	Alaska	215
13.	Indiana	7,089	26.	Virginia	4,607	39.	West Virginia	1,437			

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

C2175-1A

THE CHRONICLE of Higher Education

ISSN 0009-5982

October 16, 1985 • $1.75
Volume XXXI, Number 7

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Columbia University has decided to sell nearly all its stock in companies that do business in South Africa. Story on Page 3.

The term "eugenics" calls up images of the Nazis' genetic experiments, but the science has also been associated with social reform, says Daniel J. Kevles. Story on Page 7.

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear two more cases concerning hiring goals and quotas in affirmative-action agreements. Story on Page 17.

Higher education has become an issue in this fall's gubernatorial races in New Jersey and Virginia. Story on Page 17.

Withholding the tax refunds of people who default on student loans could lead some borrowers to stop filing returns, the I.R.S. has warned. Story on Page 17.

College leaders fear that a case now before the Supreme Court could give the courts new authority to review academic decisions. Story on Page 21.

The fire department of Franklin Pierce College is run solely by 17 student volunteers. Story on Page 33.

A preliminary statement about the transmission of AIDS was issued by the American College Health Association. Story on Page 33.

No group of big-time-sports universities has been so besieged by scandals as the Southwest Athletic Conference. Story on Page 37.

Efforts by the Philippine government to require high-school and college students to take courses on patriotism have met with stiff resistance. Story on Page 41.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

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NO MORE 'FUN WITH JELL-O' COURSES

States Are Urging Community Colleges to Review Programs, Justify Expenses

By SCOTT JASCHIK

EUGENE, ORE.

When the Wyoming legislature conducted a study of the state's community-college system several years ago, lawmakers discovered that the state was financing a course called "Fun with Jell-O."

Shortly thereafter, the legislature voted to end state financing of such "hobby courses," but not before both the state and the community colleges lost some of their credibility, said Alan C. Stauffer, chairman of the Wyoming House Education Committee.

The proper balance between recreational and traditional academic courses at community colleges—and who should bear the costs of each type of course—has become a major concern of education officials in many states. It was a prime topic at a recent conference here on the changing role of community colleges, sponsored by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

North Dakota State Rep. Charles Mertens said he could understand the Wyoming experience. "The horror stories are always going to come up, and they're always going to hurt us," he said.

Other topics of concern to state officials:

► Encouraging community colleges to put more emphasis on academic programs that allow students to transfer to four-year colleges or universities.

► Enhancing state supervision of community colleges without restricting the institutions' abilities to respond to local needs.

► Finding ways for community colleges to aid local economic development while training students for jobs in an entire industry, not just local businesses.

Many legislators at the meeting here opposed using state money for recreational courses, such as "Fun with Jell-O," which was offered by Laramie County Community College and taught students different ways to use Jell-O in cooking.

Bettye M. Fahrenkamp, chairman of the Alaska Senate's Health, Education, and

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

UNESCO's Future at Stake as Meeting Opens in Bulgaria

By MALCOLM G. SCULLY

The 23rd general conference of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization opened in Sofia, Bulgaria, last week, facing a series of decisions that could determine whether UNESCO will remain a viable international agency.

The United States pulled out of the troubled organization last December, and Britain has threatened to withdraw unless UNESCO adopts significant reforms in its programs and administrative procedures. Many observers believe that a British withdrawal would trigger similar moves by other Western countries and leave the agency permanently damaged.

The delegate who presided at the opening session last week—Said Tell of Jordan—urged the United States to rejoin the agency and asked Britain not to follow through on its threat to withdraw.

"I call on President Ronald Reagan and

Continued on Page 42, Column 1

New Group Is Monitoring Professors' 'Liberal Bias'

Accuracy in Academia, Inc., a newly formed organization, says students at 110 colleges are monitoring classes in its behalf to spot "inaccuracy" and "liberal bias" among faculty members. See story on Page 27.

Experts Foresee Major Increases in Private Gifts

Individual donors could give $160-billion a year by 1990

By PAUL DESRUISSEAUX

NEW ORLEANS

Leaders of philanthropic and non-profit organizations say that a significant increase in charitable giving in the United States can be achieved within the next five years.

Their optimism stems from what they see as "enormous" potential for such giving, and from the fact that many contributors have yet to be asked to donate as much as they might be able and willing to give.

"The primary reason people give is that someone asks them," said David Rockefeller, "and we are only finger painters in the art of asking."

Mr. Rockefeller made his comments last week at the annual meeting here of Independent Sector, a national coalition of some 600 organizations that promotes philanthropic and voluntary activities.

Report Sees Potential for Growth

Part of the meeting was devoted to discussions of a preliminary report from a two-year study of the potential for "measurable growth" in charitable giving and service by volunteers. The study was conducted by a panel of leaders of philanthropic and non-profit organizations and was sponsored by Independent Sector.

In its report, the group concluded that, by 1990, as much as $160-billion a year could be raised in gifts to charity from individuals, who in 1984 gave $61-billion, about $11-billion of it to education.

Grants from foundations and corporations could be increased by more than 50 per cent by 1990, according to the report, and hours contributed by volunteers could be increased by 40 per cent.

Officials involved in the study said that besides being an assessment of the poten-

Continued on Page 26, Column 1

Gigantic Particle Accelerator Will Have No Modern Rival–If It's Built

By KIM McDONALD

In California, Illinois, Texas, and at least 10 other states, university physicists are sitting down with geologists, business leaders, Congressmen, and state politicians to develop strategies for acquiring the largest, the most expensive, and quite possibly the most imaginative federal science facility that has ever been planned.

In its complexity, power, and sheer magnitude, this facility—or, more precisely, this gigantic scientific instrument—would have no modern rival.

It would cover an area 60 miles in circumference, cost as much as $6-billion over six years to build, and provide the thousands of scientists, engineers, and technicians who would be working on it at any one time with 20 times as much power as does the largest atom-smasher now in existence.

Even its name—the Superconducting Super Collider—gives some indication of the colossal nature of the subatomic particle accelerator's design and purpose.

Physicists' Highest Priority

Where previous high-energy-physics accelerators, each slightly more powerful than its predecessor, have gradually given scientists better and better glimpses of the basic constituents of matter, this one could, all at once, provide a vast amount of information about the fundamental nature of the universe and the hidden forces that control it.

So important is such a machine to advancing this frontier of science that in 1983 a panel of distinguished high-energy physicists unanimously made the Superconducting Super Collider—or S.S.C., for short—their single highest priority in a survey about the future equipment needs of their field.

Many American scientists and government leaders agreed with that assessment. They believe the United States lost its lead in high-energy physics after three major discoveries concerning subatomic particles were made two years ago at a European accelerator.

Not only would the S.S.C. help the United States regain its lead in high-energy physics, they argued, but the stimulus it would give to the development of new kinds of high-technology industries, not to

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

MARGINALIA

From the minutes of the faculty senate at California State University at Chico:

"Matzdorff: Nothing in these proposals speaks to recognizing a person in the galley. Does a person in the galley have to be recognized by a Senator?

"Chair: Technically, yes, although we have loosened up where this is concerned, especially when there are a lot of people in the galley. . . ."

Bending noisily to their oars?

•

From a letter to alumni of St. Olaf College:

"As I wrote in the most recent issue of *Saint Olaf*, the Alumni Board is very enthusiastic about the ST. OLAF ASSOCIATES program and will be taking an active roll in it."

"I would prefer a blueberry muffin," writes the anonymous reader who forwarded the letter to us.

•

This helpful note precedes a communication we've received from Capital Systems Group:

"If the following is of interest to you, then continue reading. If not, please discard and continue conducting your business as usual."

•

We have it on reliable authority that this sign was posted on a suite of faculty offices at Westminster College (Mo.) for six years before someone noticed a problem with it:

LEARNING DISABILITES

•

Item in the Wright State University *Review*:

"R———— K———— (M Education 83) was recently hired as the gifted and talented program director for the Delaware County Board of Education in Delaware, Ohio. K————, who has seven years teaching experience, was formerly a developmentally handicapped teacher in the Celina City Schools."

"How's that for self-improvement?" a correspondent asks.

•

Missouri State Sen. Roger B. Wilson, commenting on a proposal to change the state university system (as quoted in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*):

" 'People went berserk,' Wilson said. 'It was like dropping grasshoppers on a hot griddle. I'd do it again if I had a bigger hammer. The prime factor would be the ability to actually get it done. Otherwise, why stick your head in a meatgrinder?' "

•

"Paragon House is pleased to present a book of inordinate interest to the serious student of philosophy and religion . . . ," the letter began, and we thought we'd better stop reading it, right there. —C.G.

In Brief

Harvard Sidesteps Issue of Degree for Reagan

Harvard University has decided not to grant any honorary degrees at its 350th-anniversary celebration next fall, sidestepping a controversy about whether to give a degree to President Reagan on the occasion.

Last spring, when Mr. Reagan was invited to speak at the September 5 ceremony, some faculty members and alumni expressed concern about the possibility that he might receive an honorary degree. Eleven U.S. Presidents have been given honorary Harvard degrees, although none has received one at an anniversary celebration. Harvard awarded honorary degrees, but none to Presidents, at its 250th and 300th anniversaries.

Francis Burr, chairman of the 350th celebration, said there was "no political message" in the decision by the Harvard Corporation. He said it was an attempt to keep the anniversary a "family affair."

President Reagan has not decided yet whether to accept the invitation to speak.

Texas Honors a Black Singer Barred from 1957 Opera

The Ex-Student's Association of the University of Texas at Austin presented Barbara Conrad, a black mezzo-soprano, with a distinguished-alumnus award this month, 28 years after she was barred from appearing in a campus production because of her race, according to a university spokesman.

"It's like coming full circle," Ms. Conrad said of the award. "I think this honor represents growth by U.T., but it wouldn't mean very much if it hadn't come out of my own sweat and blood and my own talent."

In a 1957 production of "Dido and Aeneas," the casting of Ms. Conrad opposite a white student baritone prompted protests by state legislators and others. Subsequently, Ms. Conrad, who has been with the Metropolitan Opera Association since 1982, was told that she could not appear in the university production.

ACLU Sues to Bar Cal. Aid for Museum at Yeshiva U.

The American Civil Liberties Union filed suit last week to block a $5-million contribution from the State of California to a planned Museum of Toierance on the campus of Yeshiva University of Los Angeles.

The suit, filed in Los Angeles Superior Court, contends that the museum, to be built at the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies at the university, would benefit a private religious institution in violation of the California Constitution's guarantee of separation of church and state.

Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the university, said the museum would be designed to educate the public about genocide throughout history, and would in no way violate constitutional protections. Construction of the $20-million museum is scheduled to begin next month.

Wayne State U. Fires Editor Who Barred Military Ads

A student-publications board at Wayne State University has fired the editor of the student newspaper for refusing to lift her ban on recruiting advertisements from the U.S. military.

Patricia Maceroni, the deposed editor of the *South End*, was expected to sue the board for violating her right to free speech. She said she planned to ask the U.S. District Court in Detroit to reinstate her, pending a hearing.

Ms. Maceroni barred the advertisements on September 3 to protest what she called the U.S. military's support of "terror and sabotage" in Central America. The Student Newspaper Publications Board, however, ruled that she had no authority to set advertising policy and fired her when she refused to reverse her decision.

N.Y. Panel Seeks to Curb Number of Doctors in State

A New York panel has proposed regulations that would prohibit graduates of most foreign medical schools from entering hospital residency training programs in the state.

The aim is to reduce the number of physicians in New York and deny training to those from schools with inferior curricula.

Citing an oversupply of physicians in most areas of the state, the New York State Commission on Graduate Medical Education, in a preliminary report, recommended cutting the number of residency positions by 30 per cent, to roughly match the number of graduates of the state's 13 medical schools.

The commission, whose 27 members were appointed by Gov. Mario Cuomo, said that many foreign medical-school graduates, who fill about 38 per cent of the 2,600 first-year residency positions in New York, had had inferior medical training.

Decline Found in Proportion of Blacks in Medical Schools

The proportion of black first-year students at predominantly white medical schools has decreased over the last decade, and one reason may be that institutions have reduced affirmative-action efforts, according to two researchers.

In the October 10 *New England Journal of Medicine*, Mindy Thompson Fullilove, of the University of California at San Francisco, and Steven Shea, of Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, said that in 1974 blacks accounted for 6.3 per cent of the first-year students at predominantly white medical schools. By 1983, they said, the proportion had fallen to 5.6 per cent, while the proportion of the schools' applicants who were black had increased from 5.6 to 7.3 per cent.

From 1974 to 1983 the acceptance rate for black applicants fell from 43 per cent to 40 per cent, they said, while the rate for white applicants increased from 35 per cent to 50 per cent.

Brooklyn Center Professors Stage 4-Day Strike

Faculty members at Long Island University's Brooklyn Center have reached an agreement with the administration over a new tenure policy and returned to work after a four-day strike.

The new three-year contract specifies that 131 of the 240 full-time faculty slots at Brooklyn Center at present be guaranteed as tenure-track positions. The proportion of tenure-track positions in the future will be determined by changes in enrollment.

Faculty members, who are represented by an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.L.-C.I.O.), had originally demanded that no tenure-track positions be converted to non-tenure-track jobs when they become vacant.

6-Day Faculty Strike Ends at College in Illinois

Faculty members at Triton College in Illinois went back to work last week after a six-day strike that canceled classes for about 25,000 students.

The board of trustees and the faculty union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.L.-C.I.O.) that represents about 235 full-time professors, reached agreement on a contract providing for a 13.6-per-cent salary increase over two years. At the time of the strike, the union was seeking a 22-per-cent increase over the same period, while the trustees were offering 11 per cent, a college spokesman said.

Enrollment Drops 3 Pct. in Cal. 2-Year Colleges

Enrollment in the California Community Colleges system dropped this fall for the fourth year in a row.

The colleges reported a decline of 33,000 students, or 3 per cent, from the 1984 total of 1.1 million. Enrollment in the system reached a peak of 1.4 million students in 1981.

The biggest drop this fall was reported by the Los Angeles Community College District, where enrollment fell by 9 per cent, to 93,000.

State officials have attributed the decline to a new $50-a-semester enrollment fee, reduced fees at the state's four-year colleges, and an improved job market.

14 Colorado Professors Appeal Dismissal

Fourteen faculty members whose jobs will be terminated under a reorganization plan at the University of Southern Colorado have appealed their firing, claiming that the reorganization violates university rules.

Last spring, Robert Shirley, the university's president, announced a plan to eliminate 19 academic programs and several intercollegiate athletic programs, and to reduce 15 administrative offices. Under the plan, more

Harvard, Yale Lead Colleges in Producing Executives

NEW YORK

Nearly a third of top U.S. business executives who hold college degrees are graduates of Ivy League or Big 10 universities, Standard & Poor's Corporation has reported.

The figures are based on information provided by 70,000 executives who are presidents, vice-presidents, or directors of some 40,000 companies. Of those business leaders, 79 per cent have bachelor's degrees and 36 per cent hold graduate degrees. The degrees were awarded by 545 colleges and universities.

Similar surveys were conducted by the company in 1976, 1980, and 1982. In each, Yale University topped the list of bachelor's-degree holders and Harvard University led the list of graduate-degree recipients.

"If there is one common key to entry into the executive suite in many companies, it well could be a graduate degree from Harvard University," the report of the survey said. In each survey Harvard has had more graduate-degree recipients in top management than the next three leading institutions combined.

Following are the leading institutions and the numbers of business leaders who have earned degrees from them:

Undergraduate Degrees

1. Yale U.	1,542
2. Harvard U.	1,289
3. City U. of New York	1,277
4. Princeton U.	1,113
5. New York U.	1,057
6. U. of Wisconsin	1,047
7. U. of Pennsylvania	1,039
8. U. of Michigan	1,035
9. U. of California	1,019
10. U. of Illinois	966
11. U. of Minnesota	830
12. Northwestern U.	801

Graduate Degrees

1. Harvard U.	3,867
2. New York U.	1,465
3. Columbia U.	1,285
4. U. of Pennsylvania	823
5. U. of Michigan	769
6. U. of Chicago	758
7. Northwestern U.	690
8. Stanford U.	638
9. Mass. Inst. of Technology	616
10. U. of California	552
11. Rutgers U.	546
12. U. of Wisconsin	525

"The 1985 Executive/College Survey" lists the results for 545 colleges and universities and includes summary data from the previous studies. Copies of the survey report are available for $20 from the Public Relations Department, Standard & Poor's Corporation, 25 Broadway, New York 10004.

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, on the Friday preceding the issue date. Subscription rate: $48 per year ($49 if bill is to be sent). Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices.
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THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education

October 23, 1985 • $1.75
Volume XXXI, Number 8

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The federal government has ordered 24 universities with nuclear reactors to remove excess high-grade fuel. Story on Page 5.

Nobel Prizes in science and economics went to five Americans and a West German. Story on Page 6.

A House committee has voted to allow taxpayers who do not itemize deductions to continue deducting part of their charitable contributions. Story on Page 11.

Competition for students and private gifts is creating strains between public and private colleges, a new report says. Story on Page 11.

Education Secretary William Bennett has replaced the director of the popular Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education. Story on Page 19.

Fulbright scholars say they're being overlooked as a source of information about the countries they've visited. Story on Page 21.

A coalition of college and university presidents has called for increased community service by students. Story on Page 27.

A Texas court has been asked to uphold a rule barring athletes from playing in the National Football League during a season in which they play intercollegiate football. Story on Page 33.

South Africa has withdrawn the passports of Afrikaner students who planned to travel to Zambia to meet with members of a militant black organization. Story on Page 35.

Israeli university students went on strike to protest a government-ordered tuition increase as the new academic year began last week. Story on Page 35.

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'DEEPLY TROUBLED' PROFESSION

Nearly 40 Pct. of Faculty Members Said to Consider Leaving Academe

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

College and university faculty members are so dissatisfied with their careers that nearly 40 per cent of them say they may leave academe within five years, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has found.

Reporting on a nationwide survey of 5,000 teachers at a representative sample of two-year and four-year institutions in the spring of 1984, the foundation also provided this evidence of a profession in decline:

► Nearly one-fourth of the faculty members were considering entering another line of work.

► About 40 per cent were less enthusiastic about their careers than they had been when they began. More than 20 per cent said they would not become college teachers if they had the chance over again.

► More than half said they would seriously consider taking a different academic job if one were offered.

► Close to 30 per cent felt "trapped" in their jobs, with little opportunity for advancement. More than two-thirds were tenured, but about the same proportion said tenure was more difficult to obtain now than it was five years earlier.

► Sixty per cent said their salaries were fair or poor.

Such findings point to a profession that is "deeply troubled," the Carnegie Foundation concluded.

"A decade or two ago," said Ernest L. Boyer, the foundation's president, "faculty could go from campus to campus, pushing for visibility and professional advance-

Continued on Page 22 Column 3

State Officials, Public-College Leaders at Odds over How to Set Tuition Rates

By SCOTT JASCHIK

State-government officials and public-college leaders are increasingly at odds over how to set tuition rates.

Although a consensus is growing that rates were set haphazardly in the past, officials sharply disagree about basic principles as they strive to make the process more rational.

Two questions dominate the debate:

► Should tuition be higher?

► Who should set the rates?

On the question of how much to charge, some argue that higher rates are the only way to finance high-quality public colleges and universities without raising taxes. Others contend that higher tuition will make it harder for disadvantaged students to attend state institutions.

On the question of who should decide, many governors and legislators argue that they should be more involved, to insure that tuition policies are consistent with overall state goals and are fair to all institutions.

Some political leaders want to impose formulas for setting tuition. Many college and university leaders, however, say that statewide policies ignore the needs and peculiarities of individual institutions.

Tuition Frozen in Michigan

In Michigan, Gov. James J. Blanchard has used his control over state appropriations to persuade all the four-year state colleges and universities to freeze tuition for the past two years.

Tuition is set by the governing boards of each of the state's 15 four-year institutions. The governor appoints the members of 12 of the boards, and voters elect the boards of the University of Michigan,

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

Medical Panel Seeks New Hospital Tax for Training Doctors

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

BALTIMORE

The financing of medical education and health care must be revamped so that academic health centers can continue to train doctors, develop new treatment methods, and care for the poor, a panel of medical experts said last week.

The Task Force on Academic Health Centers also called for more controls over an unregulated medical-education system that it said was producing too many specialists and giving doctors too little training in the kind of medicine that most of them will practice.

The group recommended a national tax on hospital admissions to cover the costs of training physicians and providing charity care. It urged a limit on the types and number of doctors whose training would be paid for by the new fee.

The panel said that academic health cen-

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Deficit Proposal Could Slash U.S. College Aid

Entire programs endangered by Senate-approved plan

By STACY E. PALMER

WASHINGTON

Federal spending on higher education could be drastically reduced under budget-balancing proposals now being considered by Congress, lawmakers and college representatives predicted last week.

Entire programs could be eliminated by some of the proposals the House and Senate are weighing, they said.

The uncertainties created by the plan could also lead banks to stop making Guaranteed Student Loans, in effect wiping out the government's largest student-aid program, experts said.

Even if no programs are eliminated, the cuts in federal funds for higher education—for student aid, institutional aid, and research—could be substantial, experts said.

Under attack is a controversial measure designed to eliminate the federal budget deficit by 1991.

The Senate has passed a bill that would require the federal budget deficit to be trimmed by $36-billion a year for the next six years. If Congress and the President failed to enact a plan that would achieve those reductions in a given year, across-the-board spending cuts would automatically take effect.

No Specific House Plan

The House has not approved a specific plan, but it has voted to negotiate with the Senate to shrink the deficit and move closer to a balanced budget.

A House-Senate conference committee, which has nearly 60 members, began work on the measure last week. It is not expected to finish before the end of the month.

While confusion abounds over what changes would be entailed if the Senate plan were signed into law, early indications are that higher-education programs would have to undergo deep cuts.

The Senate plan, which was approved by a vote of 75 to 24, was sponsored by Sen. Phil Gramm of Texas and Sen. Warren Rudman of New Hampshire, both Republicans, and Democratic Sen. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina.

Because of his concern about how badly

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

PHIL SCHERMEISTER, BLACK STAR

Anatomy of a Protest Against Apartheid

While they protest their campus's links with South Africa, student activists at the University of California at Berkeley are working behind the scenes to bring unity to a movement rankled by division and debate. See story on Page 28.